INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

The Richmond Papers Complaining of Frequent Desertions.

EXTORTION THE RULE IN DIXIE.

General Magruder Assumes a New Command.

MORGAN'S RAIDS IN TENNESSEE.

Tremendous Uprising at the North.

Whenever there is a producious show for effect to be marde of Yankae enthusiasem upon any great occasion, it always begins with a "monster public meeting" in the city of New York, which still cherishes the silly idea that she constitutes the whole vitality and strength of an exploided and defented the trines. In days of old, see the escession of the South consigned this American Sodom to the desolution which is rapidly spreading over her, she was continually, at every crisis of the country, parading her contentations fusioness and resonitous, seitled the matter in question. This egregious vanity and manning arrogance hever sanited distell in a more superlative degree than is did on the 18th of Sopiember, 1860, during the memorable fresidential canvass of that year. The Union was very truly believed then to be in the most imminent dualor, and the "Merchant Princes" were shrown into apasms of slarm at the prospect of a withdrawal of the South from its stifling embrace.

Great was the ribulation in Gotham under the ominous indications of such a calamity as it was do med up there. A "monater seeding" was, of course, gotten up, it being considered an infailible preventive of all evils threatening the said and body politic. The writer of this article was one of the vase crowd with which the Cooper Institute was immused the night it came of, and he really was impressed with the idea that it was a grand affair, a d must settle the lash of Soward and Lincoin. He was then a warm Union man, and entered cordinity into the demonstration. But the sequel proved that this buge assembly of Gothamitee was a worse than empty farce. It had the effect of vessily increasing Lincoin's majority instead of defectaing him, as it was designed and expected to de. As soon as we saw the result of the elect in we came to the conclusions that New York mensier meeting them. The people, worth down by the disasters, loses and treables of the war, are very slow and reluctant in giving thecaselves up to Southern malaria and gunpowder, which have a

The Prequency of Descriton from the Rebei Ramks.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

There are a number of people in the South who are detained from active participation in the war by the confuses of age or family. These people may do a most valuable service to the government and make an important contribution to the war by assisting in the apprehension of desc ters and stragglers from the army; by giving information to the authorities of the places of refuge of these greatures; by setting their faces against them and

and their comrades and turned than sountry's serv 03.

Let all ages and sexes in the country assist the government in reclaiming deserters and stragglers and in maintaining the integrity of our army. We trust this exhortation will not be lost upon the country. Desertions are reducing our army, defying its discipline, corrupting its spirit and morats and seriously endangering the fortunes of

port and morals and seriously endangering the fortune of bewerests. From the army are already numerous, and the country must do what it can to repair the evil. The fact is, however, that we should have heard but little of this military crime and public diagrace to cur arms if the government had had the nerve and the conscience to execute the death ponaity in its armies. The mon who are responsible for the shameful and alarming frequency of descritons in our armies are Jefferson Invis, ecorge W. Randolph, and Robert E. Les. The crime of descri-tion is punishable with death; it is so by the articles of war, the practice of civilized nations, and the precepts of intelligent humanity. It is no time for a mawkish tenderness to trille with the destinies of a whole nation. The sentimental suspension o the penalty of death in

of inteligent humanity. It is no time for a markish tenderness to tritle with the destinies of a whole nation. The sentimental suspension o the penalty of death in our array is not only a mistaken humanity, it encourages crime, sacrifices to childish emotion the efficiency of our country, the success of our cause, and is a terrible crueity for which our government stands responsible in the eyes of God and man.

An instance lacely occurred where, in face of the enemy, and in daily expectation of a great battle on the Richmond lines, a deserter who had been apprehended in the very act of entering the enemys lines and sentenced to death by a court markish, was respited three different times. The consequence of this weak indulgence was a new crop of deserters; the hesitation of the authorities to excute the law was the signal for new violations of it, and to day the country is nilled with desortors, stragglers and absentees from the army, who laugh at the terrors of courts martial, and the jenalties of having their pay stopped and being advertised in the nowspapers for crimes which, by law, custom and necessity, deserve death. The government has toyed with sentiment enough in this matter. The country is engaged in a death struggle; if we are subjugated there is no parallel to the horrors of our late since the ruthiess atroctices of attila and his narbarians. In such a context the government must be serious, and not weigh the sentiments of preachers and humanitarians in petiticous against the serious, and net weigh the sentiments of preachers and humanitarians in petiticous against the serious of the country, the letter of the law and the doctrines of enlarged and enlightened mercy, which require that discipline and efficiency should be maintained in our army at the price of death to deserters.

Extertionists in Rebeldom.

(From the Richmend Examiner, July 22.)
In the developments of the war we are waging there is one insting stigmn on its moral character. We refer to the almost universal rage in the South of the vice lusts of avarice and extertion, in which native Southern merchants have outlone Yankees and Jews, and have not only defined themselves, but indicted a burning disgrace upon the matien, prestituted a noble war to the most inflamous purposes, and blackoned their country in the eyes of the world.

Tamous purposes, and blackened their country in the eyes to the world. The wirle South stinks with the last of exterion. The extent to which it prevails in this city is enormous and nameless; trade is reduced to a devilish art to make namely out of the distresses of humanity; and, that hypotray may be added to other diabolical accomplishments, the extentioners of Richmond take the upper seats in clearch, telle patriotism and give into the contribution boxes small pinnings from enormous gains; dandy preachers and nespital matrons taking these fitthy girts of the punctures of sectety as tokens of the liberality and patriotism of the donors.

The lengths to which extertion has gone in this commutaty are aimost incredible. A single instance may serve as an illustration. Through the active and enlarged excitoms of the government eithing bureau in this city, a intracts have been made with a number of mills in the south by which it has been a reed that they shall furnish supplies for the army at simulated prices. Some days ago an officer purchased at this bureau for his use a piece of soft at two dollars and sixty cents a yard. This, the government price, was largely reminerative to the

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 24.

HEADQUANTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, HUGBE'S DIVESION, July 15, 1862.

1. The Brigadier General commanding the above brigade takes pleasure in communicating to the officers and men of the command the accompanying letter from Major General Magruder, acknowledging, in pleasing and complimentary terms, their service in the late of Maivern Hill.

2. The source from which the compliment comes, and its connection with one of the severest actions of war, attaches to it poculiar merit, and will serve, it is hoped, as a stimulant to gallantry and good soldierly bearing in the future conduct of the brigade. By command of Brigadier General MAHONE.

R. C. TAYLOS, Major and A. D. C.

RICHMOND, July 6, 1862.

BRIGADER GENERAL MARIONE, Commanding Brigade:—
GENERAL—Having been called to the command of a distont department, where my immediate presence is required. I may not have time to receive your report, and to do justice to your galantry and that of the brave brigade under your command. I beg that you will accept the assurance of my bigh sense of your military skill and intropidity, and of the galantry and devotion of the troops of your brigade, who, with the troops of Brigadier General Wright's brigade, occupied and slept on the field of battle won from the enemy. I beginer, through you to acknowledge their services and return them my warmest thanks.

J. Bankierad Magnetic

Descrices from the Federal Army.

[From the Ricomond Dispatch, July 22.]

The Rockingham (Va.) Register says a number of descriters from the ranks and within the lines of the enemy have arrived at General Robertson's headquarters in the last few weeks. Most of them were Virginians, who had been "forced" to volunteer in the federal army. Others are the straight out Yanks. The Register says:—In one case we saw a captain who had concluded to quit Lincoln and a bad cause and come "down South to Dixle." Ho was a fine looking fellow, well dressed, and seemed to be a man of intelligence. He was not only tired of lighting against the people of the South, but stated that he agreed with us in principle, and would rather occupy our platform than the one he had just abandoned.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.]

A number of deserters from the ranks and within the lius of the enemy have been helped by our scouts and pickets to reach General Robertson's headquarters, near Harrisonburg, during the last few days. Some of these deserters were privates in the Yankse army, whilst others held positions of rank and distinction.

[From the Rockingham (Va.) Register, July 18.]

Describers from the federal army, since its attempted

deserters were privates in the Yankee army, whilst others held positions of rank and distinction.

[From the Rockingham (Va.) Register, July 18.]

Desertions from the federal army, since its attempted occupation of the valley of Virginia, have been quite numerous. We have seen as many as eleven in a squad making their way from the thradrom and tyrainy of the Yankee army to the Confederate lines. We saw a number of this kind a few days ago. They were all, or nearly all, Virginina, and had be en "forced to volunteer" in the federal army. They were originally residents of counties in which the Yankee army had secured a temperary foothold, and were told that unless they "volunteered" to light under the federal standard they would be taken prisoners, their property destroyed and they sent into confidence. Under such influences they were in faced, they say, to enter the federal service. Or course, such could not be expected to endure the service into which they were different in stating that if others of their companions in arms knew that they would be received kindly in the Confederate lines, that whole companies and regiments would does to they represent the federal service as too intolerable to be borne, especially as it obliges many who really love the south, and have friends and kusmen in the Southern confederacy, to lift their hands against their best friends. He must be a very base Virginian indeed who can now continue in the federal service, after the developments which have been made by the abolition faction, who have brought their once happy and peaceful country to the verge of bankruptey and ruin.

The Yankees and the Negroes.

The Yankees and the Negroes.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.]
It appears from statements in the Northern newspapers that McCleitan proposes to employ regroes to perform the land labor on his fortifications, with a view to save bis troops from the perist of sanstroke. This is the sort of freedom the delinded slayes enjoy when they get into the clutches of the abouttonists. They are worked to dea h, in order to save the lives of a proportionate number of insectable Yankees, not one-half of whom can tay as much claim to respectability as the blackess cornieled negro in Virginia. We hope our authorities, in negetiating for an exchange of prisoners, will make the invaders account for at least a portion of the "containbunds" they have stolen, though in miking up their relative value it should appear that one nigger was equal to two Tankees.

Returned to Their Masters.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.]

Two more runaway negroes—one belonging to Gen. S
W. Lowis, of Rockingham county, and the other to Col
M. G. Harman, of Stanuton—having become disguste
with, and tired of, association and companionshi; with
the Yankess, have voluntarily returned to their homes.

with, and tired of association and companiossin; with the Yankess, have voluntarily returned to their homes.

The News from Middel Tennessee.

(From the Knoxviile Register, July 18.)

The news we lay before our readers this moraling from Midde Tennessee is of the most gratifying character to the Southern men of this section, not only from the extent of the victory achieved by Colonel Forrest, the prisones captured and the stors a taken and destroyed, but also from the indication it affords that our forces at Cinstanoga are in a state of activity, and have a spirit aroused that gives us reasonable g.o. nd to hope shortly for the expuision of the invaders from the State. There is reason to believe that this daring expedition of Forrest's will be followed up by other movements, which will rapidly break the power of the msolent despoism under which the State is now grounding.

Fould and Mikenel will perhaps be fortunate if they can make a "stritegic" movement towards their gunboats even half as successful as that recently made by the young Napoleon from before Richmond.

From our northern border we learn that the federals are expecting large remorrements from Kentucky at Cumberland dap. In the meantime, in that region, they are skulling out of sight of our forces, and only showing themselves from day to day under flags of truce. What the extensible purpose of these flags of truce interviews is, does not transpire; but we doubt not their real perpose, its og aim surreptitious information of the strength and disp sition of our forces, as well as to gain time for the coming up of their restorcements. We trust that our army in Pawei's Valley will exhibit some of the enter piece so tecently shown by Forrest and Moragan, and, by ground and rapid action, clean the invading Hessians and tories out of our mountains, before their expected aid in men and supplies can reach them. We learn that there is a straggling force of some 5.000 between clinton and Big Croc & Gap. Their cass capit to be a timic of that raid, by the way,

Major Jordan.

This federal office: , captured by Col. Morgan, at Tompkinsville, Ky., was, we learn, sent off yesterday morning to Madson, Ga., under guard. A good deal of excitement against him in this city was caused by the charge that he was the officer who ordered the ladies of Sparta to cole breakfast for his troops, and said if it was not done be would turn his men loose upon them to do as they pleased. We under a mithat he denies a sing the language attributed to him, and says that he told the citizens of Sparta that his men were very hungry and must have something to eat, and, if not turnshed, he would not, in that case, he responsible for their conduct; and he emphasically denies the construction placed on his language, to the effect that he would turn them looge to outrage the women. Possibly he may not have micended so benous a crime; but the evidence of his guilt is such, we think, as to require investigation by the War Department, in order that, if found guilty, he may not have consument to missing the distribution of the consumeration with the diabolical character of his crime. Whatever other duty may go unperformed let the virtue of our women be protected from flendish outrage and threats of violence, or even the slightest intimation of it. If Butler or any of his imitators ever, by the fortunes of war, fall into our hands, give them the gibbet without delay, as a warning to all similar beasts.

Morgan at Tompkinsville.

The Knoxville Register says the regiment surprised and routed at Tompkinsville was the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, twe h udred and seventy men, commanded by Majer I hos. Jordan. The result of the victory was, that the whole camp and stores fell into our hands, consisting of tents, one hundred head of stock, horses and mules; eight wagons and harness, one hundred carbines and rifles; a fine lot of side arms and a large quantity of ammunition, a fine lot of provisions, clothing, &c.

From Nashville.

The Knoxville Retister states that Andy Johnson has resigned his Military Governorship and returned to Washington. He has been succeeded by Wm. B. Campbell, whild dates already a disposition to surpass even Andy in his despotic rule. He has summoned all the merchants of Nashville to go forward and take the eath of allegiance an act of tyranny which Andy had omitted.

General Bee's Pistols Presented to the

General Hee's Fistols Presented to the Gueritia Morgan.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.]

The hoister pistols of the lamented Gen, Barnard E. Bee, one of the heroes of Manasas, have been presented by his widow to the Confederate States; and Capt. Childs, of the Ordinance bepartment, presented them to Colonel John H. Morgan, a chieftain, worthy to wear them.

Miscellaneous Items. The Richmond papers contain numerous notices of deserters and advertisements of "substitutes" wanted.

The Disputch says that the well prisoners at Belle Isle are delayed from returning North by request of General McClellan—he desiring to be furnished with a list of them.

A Mr. Edward A. Poliard announced a new work, "The First Year of the War." It is published in Richmond.

First Year of the War." It is published in Richmond James A. Armour, a private in the Twentieth Georgia

regiment, was arraigned on the 21st in Richmond, for the murder of Edward Dunn, a private of artillery.

A Rev. Henry T. Lee, who professes to have escaped from Baton Rouge, informs the Richmond Dispates that Gen. Williams had issued an order against negro stealing, and com. Farragut had declared that he would not tolerate it; but the citizens did not put much faith in this, particularly as the latter officer took off three hundred fugitive alaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburg. The people in the country are preparing to move back from the banks of the river, in accordance with a banks of the fiver, in accordance with the van Born's recommendation, and in three months to banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, will be tementies.

The Richmond Dispatch, alluding to Hon, Edward Everett's efforts in behalf of the Union, calls him a "poissbed craven, who has served both God and mammon; who has been preacher, politician, sycophant, canservative, fanatic by turns, and any and everything where thrift might follow after."

might follow after."

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.]

Line of Thesharm.—The Rickingh in Relater states that a line of telegraph, e-meeting Harrisonburg and Staunton, is now in course of construction. It is a "military necessity," of which Gen. Robertson is disposed to avail himself. This will place us in instantane as connection with our State and Confederate capital. Major Harman has charge of the construction of the line. MONUMENT TO THE GALLANT ASHRY.—The "Mason Rangers." a Maryland company, lately under command of the lamented Ashby, have subscribed over three hundred and fifty d dars, to creet a menument to the memory of that gallant here.

and fitty distars, to creet a menument to the memory of that gallant hero.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 22.]

Sezurss.—Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour and sugar which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

Military Aproximitar.—Colonel John R. Jones, of Harrisonburg, Va., has been appointed Brigadhy tiencral, and assigned to the command of a brigade under Jackson.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

The Ver Ry of M. Massas.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the barti and victory of Manassas. We have neard o. several pair o ic and impromptu observances of the day thus an to-nimion to the Yankees and hope and inspiration to the Confed racy. In this vicinity the calebration, it is was not spontaneous and deep, we are sure was more heartieft, and the graves of a thousand heroes were watered, and their flowers refreshed, by the manly tribute of the scattered heroes of that ever memorable fight.

PRISONERS ON THE EXAND—Belle Isle now contains up-

PRISONERS ON THE ISLAND.—Belle Islo now contains up-wards of 4,700 Yankee prisoners of war, who are shel-tered from the sun by excellent toucs, and supplied with all the games of pastime and sport that their inclinations suggest. Upwards of five hundred more will go over to day. A few prisoners arrived yesterday. About 1,000 wounded remain at the Libby prison, in the care of the federal surgeons.

A DESERTER SHOT.—B. F. Frank, a soldier, was shot yesterday by the guard while attempting to desert. The shooting took place on Main street, near Tenth. Frank was halted, and on attempting to fiee was shot in the instep, the ball disabling him. We did not learn his regiment. He was confined in Castle Godwin. His wound is not dangerous.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

Grain in Abundance-Prospects of Corn

Cheering.

There is now no doubt that we shall be able again to supply the European markets with all the grain that will be needed to make up the deficiency in the crops of foreign

The wheat and rye in this country have nearly all been harvested, and, besides being of a superb quality, have turned out in the aggregate more abundant than ever. Cats has not yet fully ripened in the more northerly sections; but sufficient is known to warrant the belief tha he crop will be nearly an average one.

Hay is mostly all cut and cared, and hardly a complain from any quarter has reached us in regard to it. Corn is not yet out of harm's way; but the prespect was

never better for an abundant yield. We give below the substance of a number of items, con cerning the various kinds of crops, which we find in the

country papers:—
In Central New York wheat, barley, rye, oats and cliver are represented as being good; but grass will bardly reach the average yield. All kinds of fruit promise well, and the farmers have much to be grate

throughout the State the y lekl is very satisfactory. Oats is about ready for the machines, and in most sections is in excellent condition. Peaches will be as plenty as

said if the corn and other crops turn out as present ap-pearances promise the farmers will be troubled for barn

being about a fair average. In the majority of the counties it is above the average, but in some instances below.

The grain is generally mature and uninjured. The cats crop has been injured by the red bug. The corn crop is recovering from the effect of cold, wet weather, and nov

In Western Virginia the wheat is all harvested and is very heavy. Oats on low ground was a little injured by the rust; but on high ground the crop is good. The grass was remarkably heavy. Corn and potatoes are inproving rapidly.

siv that enough grain has been raised in the valley of ounties only a portion of the wheat was harvested The news from Ohio is cheering. The harvest thus far

has produced the largest reward for the labors of the farmers, and the corn prespect was never more flatter ing. The bottom lands are exceeding their former pro and there seems nothing in the way to check the realiza tion of the largest hopes.
In lows the fall wheat has been harvested, and pre-

duces well; but in many sections of the State spring and no tears are entertained.

than in 1860, and at least one-third more land was sown than last year. Rye, barley, oats and corn also promise The wheat crop in Illinois is uncommonly heavy, and

land rea ed is far greater than in any former year. Oats been somewhat damaged by drought, and the crop may fail below the average. Everything else looks well and with seasonable weather in August the corn will be

bushwhacking and jayhawking have not disturbed to any great extent the peaceful inhabitants, the furthermore cheering. It is said the State will send to market this year fourfold her usual amount of tobacco. Kentucky and Tennessee have been so much troubled by guerilla raids that we can form no estimate of the

productions of those two States. An unusual quantity of and has been appropriated this year to the culture of lobacco in Kentucky, and cotton raising in these portions of Tennessee where it could be gone into without fear of the exclusion of all other crops.

We learn from Mississippi that the negroes are carrying on plantation work as faithfully under the control of

the mistress as though the master was present; and as From the other sections of "Dixies land" we have no eliable information, but presume that what is said of

Mississippi may be applicable to all other parts of the

Arrival of Wounded Union Soldiers at Philadelphia. The steamer S. R. Spaulding has arrived here from

Fortress Monroe, with 240 wounded from Richmond Their names have already been published. The following died on the passage:—Charles Schultz, Company G, Saventh New York, and Joseph Buckley,

Iwontieth Massachusetts. well treated by the officers and men of the rebel army well treated by the officers and men or the rebel army. The troops from Mississippi and Georgia were specially kind in their treatment of the prisoners.

United States Treasury notes were eagerly taken by the rebels. Baltimore notes were also taken by them, but were looked upon with distrust.

FESTIVAL OF ST. GASRIEL'S CHURCH, THIRTY-SEVENTS STREET.—A grand festival and picnic is to come off to-morrow at Jones' Wood, in aid of the schools attached to St. Gabriel's Roman Cetholic church, Thirty-seventh street, near Second arones. It is getten up by the mem-bers of the congregation, and from all appearances bids fair to be one of the best festivals of the season.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Sixth Section of the Confiscation Act.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

A Warning to All Persons in Rebellion Against the Government.

The Sixty Days Notice to Traitors Promulgated.

HONORS TO EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

A Proclamation. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES O AMERICA.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, within the contemplation of said sixth sec-

do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons tion to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, [L. S.] and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President-WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secre tary of State.

The Sixth Section.

Annexed is the sixth section of the Confiscation act re ferred to by the President in the above proclamation :-

So 6 and be it further enacted. That if any person than these named as aforesa'd, after the passage of this rct, being engaged in armed rebellion against the gov-ernment of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warn regand proclamation duly given and made by the Pre-sident of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seigure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the Pre thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and preclamation shall be null and yold; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prothat he is one of the persons described in this section.

Nine and Twelve Months' Men. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 25, 1862.

Capt. W. B. LANE, Mustering Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.

The call by Governor Curtin for nine and twelve month been made, it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months' men-except the twenty-five dollars paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining seventy-five dol. THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Thos. M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General.

National Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Martin Van Buren.

Washinarov, July 25, 1862.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the decease, at Kinderhock, N. Y., on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren.

This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his natriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his fellow citizens.

As a mark of respect for his memory it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several executive departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be supponded during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Dopartments cause suitable military and naval homors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

General Orders—No. 89.

dead.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 89.

WAR PERALEMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

1. The following order of the President of the United States communicates information of the death of ex-President Martin Van Buren.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the decease, at Kinderhoek, New York, on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren.

This event will eccasion meuring in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patrict o triends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that while suffering with disease and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the a thority of the government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his follow citizens.

As a mark f res, ect for his memory it is ordered that As a mark r respect to his memory it is ordered that the executive massion and the several executive departments, excepting those of the War and the Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occas on to the memory of the illustrious dead.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

2. On the day after the receipt of the order

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
Pursuant to the order of the President, this bepart ment will be closed to merrow, the 26th instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of ex-P-seident Van Burnel.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1862. A descrition of the position of Secretary Seward, evi-dentity authoritative, is published this morning, from been authorized to raise an acmy, to be a nducted was f

so long as this causeless and iniquitous war continues and so long as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the country requires it, even though his advice should be overruled which happens very rarely, and then in cases which his

own judgment, better informed, approves.

At the same time he would not, if he could, for any reason prolong his stay in the place he now holds no hour beyond the time when the President shall think it wise to relieve him; and when he shall retire from it it heretofore expressed, under no circum tances whatever although, as he most confidently expects, it shall emerge in its full strength and greatness from its present hos-tilities.

He hopes that no one of his fellow citizens thinks so unkindly of him as to suppose that he would be content to exercise power in a fraction of it if it should consent to be divided.

It is officially published that the call of Governor Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made without previous consultation with, or direction of, the President or War Pepartment, and, having been made, it was deeme such troops as were offered under that call; but it is pro the nine months men, except the \$25 paid at the time of being mustered into service; the remaining \$75 is payable

The resignation of Captain A. H. Breneman, of the Eightoenth, and Second Lieutenant Howard Reeder, of the First Infantry, have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 22.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS

The following assignments have been made of medical officers:—Medical Inspectors Perley and Coolidge to duty in the Surgeon General's office and in the military district of Washington; Medical Inspecters Cuylor, Keeney, Lyman and Allen to report in person to the Assistant Surgeon Mississippi; Medical Inspector Massey and Assistant Surgeon Parry to report to General McClolian in the Army THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The official document necessary to consummate the re-cently arranged agreement for a general exchange of NUMERICAL DESIGNATION OF THE CORPS OF THE ARMY.

The designation in General Orders No. 125, from the commanded by Brigadier Generals Porter and Franklin, as the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, is confirmed by the War Department. The forces under Major General Dix will constitute the Seventh, these under Major General Wool the Eighth, and those under Major General Burnside (belonging to the Department of North Carolina), the Ninth Army Corps. THE SUBSISTENCE OF RECRUITS.

In organizing new regiments of volunteers the subsis tence of the recruits, prior to the completion of the organization, will be chargeable against the appropriation "For collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers." After the organization of the regiment is completed, and they have been inspected by the mustering officer for the State,

It has been usual in years past for the reporters of the

Congr. scional Globe to be employed thereon four weeks after the close of the session, in bringing up de butes; but this your the full record is already made though the debates, &c., on many days have The long pendancy of the Tax and Tariff bills in committee enabled Congress to get off more than the usual number of buncombe speeches, and to do a great deal of business of minor importance. The continual spinning out of the all the power of the government resulted in so careful a manner of closing up business that reports of committee

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. Cook was ordered on the 7th inst. to the United States steamer Penguin.

THE WASHINGTON AND POTOMAC AQUEDUCT. The Secretary of the Interior has appointed William R. Hutton, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Washington and Poof eight feet diameter, is finished, except at a few points between deep cuts. The distributing reservoir, five miles from this city, is to be completed, as is the super-structure of the span of the Cabin John creek. The dam corner stone of the Cabin John creek span, which is now with that of the Capitol extension, was upon the hands of Captain Meigs, now General, at the same time. Before these works were put under his charge corrupt actions stained their history, and the jobbers are now busy in seeking appointments from the President and Secretary of the Interior whereby the old igorously adopted the plan of paying fair prices to me roposals only from those engaged in the ma. facture or pretty generally acted upon by our departments.

PERFOR OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The adjournment of Congress has already had a per coptible effect upon every branch of trade. Rooms that formerly rented at exhorbitant rates have determinated afty per cent in value. Hotels that formerly demanded two dollars per day for meals alone now accept of one great deal more stopid, and will probably continue so fo ex months to come. The troops of General Pope wi even leave the neighborhood of the city, and then there wares. The city will be as of old during recess—the abode of a very slow and respectable people, who coo themselves during the hot weather by the delightful remembrance that they are of gentle blood. The forts have all a sleepy look, as they sun themselves on the ad accept hillitops, and it will require Stenewall Jackson with half a hundred thousand men at his beels to wake up the Washingtonians to a consciousness of their im-portance. A majority of the Congressmen have gine to their homes, many of the department clerks have evacu ated, and the Capitol is now silent and sombre.

WARLIKE INVENTIONS. Advantage has been taken of the recess of Congress by the thousand and one inventors of new projectiles rdnance and other appurtenances of warfare, to press their peculiar contrivances upon the Patent and Was departments. Some of these inventions are really won-deful. Among others there is a lever field gun, six barrelled, that will fire several hundred balis per minute with the greatest precision. This was invented by a Vermont farmer, who had no familiarity with firearms, and had never seen a battery. President Lincoln wit-nessed the test of this gun on Friday, and was greatly delighted with its precision and rapidity. A new musket projectile, of steel, concave at both ends, and capable hundred yards, is another invention that has attracted some regard. The Navy Yard is packed with models of new batteries, some of which are intended to ren by hand, like a fire engine. These would be apt machines for the Fire Zouaves.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A disposition having been manifested, in the Post Office Department, to smother the charges made against Mr. Hall, the late disbursing agent of the Department, an investigation is about to be demanded. If the charges

are onjust it is due to Mr. Hall that the fact should be publicly proved. If they are sustained, no officer to the Department should participate in the concealment of the The affair has obtained much notoriety, and nothing but an investigation will clear the officers of the GENERAL LANE, OF KANSAS.

It is a mistake that General Jim Lane, of Kansas, hor-

his own principles and in his own way." Gen. Lane has

Isalah Rogers, the architect of many of the finest public buildings in New York, New Orleans and Cincinnasi, has been appointed supervising architect of the Treasury extension, in the place of A. B. Young, whose removal

was recommended by the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings. A BUREAU OF EDUCATIO

An effort is about to be made to procure the institution of a bureau of education in the Department of the Inte-rior. This movement was initiated some time age, by Rev. Mr. McJilton, for many years School Comm and will probably be recommended in the report of the

The finding of a general court martial recently convened at Fort Columbus having been submitted to the Secretary of War, the following is his order thereon:-

FINDING OF THE COURT MARTIAL AT FORT COLUMBUS.

Lieutenant W. F. Miller, Seventh infantry, is found guilty of neglect and violation of duty deserving the serious censure of the department. ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONFISCATION ACT. The original manuscript of the Executive in regard to

States, &c., does not include North Carolina EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS The female portion of the contrabands recently re-moved from Capitol Hill to the late camp of the Me-Ciellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of the city, are to be

made usoful in the capacity of washerwomen in the hos-Alonzo C. Upham, of Leroy, N. H., has been app

reaty for the suppression of the slave trade. VEGETABLES FOR THE SOLDIERS. Arrangements have been made by the Commissary De supply of vegetables, such as beets, carrots, polations, onions and tomatoes, from the markets of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. These, together with fresh bread, will contribute greatly to the health of the sol-

ATROCITIES OF THE REBELS. The following is an extract from a letter found in the Post Office at Jacksonville, N. C., upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the

dead bodies of our soldiers—

CAMP PICKENS, MANASAS JUNCTION, Dec. 2, 1861.

MY DEAR SEFER—I have seen more since I have been in this war than I ever expected to see in my life. I wont not the battle field one day, where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see or ever want to see again.

I saw soldiers of one Georgia regiment grabble up Yankees that had been burjed, and I saw them pull off their heads and scrape off the meat and hair off their heads, and take the skull bone with them to send home for their folks to see; and there were a great many bodies of horses lying over the fields, which caused a terrible seent. Your dear brother,

HYMAN CATON.

Direct your letter, "Hyman Caton, Company I, Fourth regiment, North Carolina State troops, Manassas Junction, Va.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Five Cents Reward Offered for an Ab-

sconded Captain. Headquarters, army of Virginia. 'Washington, July 26, 1862.
Captain Samuel L. Harrison, of the Ninety-afth regiment New York Volunteers, is reported by his Comm

ing General as having descrited his company on the 21st of this month and gone to New York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his appreheusion. By order of Major General POPE GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Chief of Staff.

Effect of Gen. Hatch's Recent Expedi-

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 26, 1862. Yesterday four guerillas fired upon and wounded two men, two and a half miles from town, and killed one horse. The men were Gob. Wilkams' orderlies. They horse. The men were con, whatmy ordernes, they had been eating dinner at a farmhouse, where the proprietor urged them to remain longer. Capt. Williams, of the Michigan cavalry, commanding Gen. Williams escort, went out and brought in eight Virginians from the neighborhood, one of whom was a soldier, and the evidence showed that he was one of the party who fired on

Swift Run Gap to McGaughey's town, thence down the met no enemy in force, and brought in several prisoners. Stonewall Jackson is represented as being still in the

General Banks' corps is eligibly encamped in a well watered and fertile location. The whole army is anx jously awaiting orders for a forward movement. They are in the best of spirits.

The people of Culpepper, Orange and Madizan wore rstruck at the recent sudden appearance of in-Union forces under General Hatch. They are represented is being heartily sick of the war. They may well be for the prospect of starvation stares them in the face. Thei, tock has been driven off by the rebels, the wheat crop is almost annihilated by rust and worm, and the corn.

for several days, raising the mountain streams to a great height, retarding trains in some cases, and rendering

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rombardment of Vicksburg-The Ram Arkansas Repairing-Guerillas Along the Mississippi, &c., &c.

CAIRO, Ill., July 26, 1802 The steamer Wilson, from Vicksburg, arrived last night When in Princeton bend, eighty miles above Vicksburg, she was fired into from the Mississippi side by several six-pounders and a score or two of muskets, and was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket shell burst directly under the boiler. No one was hurt, The news from Vicksburg is unimportant. The bom

reply occasionally. The Arkansas at last advices was still under the protection of the rebei batteries, undergoing repairs. Two hundred and forty persons took the oath yetter-

burdment was renewed from the upper fleet. The ebol

day, and one hundred and twenty received permits to go Rebel Forava at Florence, Ala., and

Along the Tennessee River. CATRO, July 26, 1842 brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Fuceday last. They entered the city and burned all the

warehouses used for our commissary and quartermenter stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. sed for conveying army supplies over the shoa's. They ook all the money belonging to the boat and passengers.

The property destroyed is reported to be of great

A small detachment of General Mitchel's army was The rebols then proceeded down the Tennessee river

Chickseaw, Waterloo and the vicinity of burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebols attacked a wagon train near Pitaburg Landing, and captured sixty wagous con veying commissary and quartermester stores.

Press prose introductions. —A young woman, named tatherine Watson, was struck by an auknown man about a week since, and died at her remdence, No. 3 congress peco, in Friday night hat. Correct Willey ordered the nevest or a roun in the neighborhood on suspense of have in the december. At the examination of the manufacture, the december. At the examination one decime was constituted to exercise that, and he was executable on early of A post not the executation was residually in a single wine in macanination with residual to the examination of the example of the examination of the